

# The Messenger.

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Tuesday, May 16, 1905

### WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

It will be remembered that after the suppression of the Boxer revolt in China the allied powers forced the Chinese government to reimburse them for their expenses and to pay indemnity for the losses sustained by the missionaries and other foreigners resident in China at the time.

It will further be remembered that our government did all in its power to curb the rapacity of the other nations, especially Russia who was anxious to make exorbitant demands. The United States officials succeeded in having all the figures cut down. It was finally settled that this country should be paid twenty-five million dollars. This we believe, was one of the smallest assessments that of Italy, perhaps, being less.

Now it turns out that the expenses of our government in aiding in putting down the rebellion did not exceed one million dollars and that the missionaries' claims will not amount to more than two million dollars.

Now, the question is: What will Uncle Sam do with the excess of twenty-two million dollars China is to pay to him? There are no claimants for it. It is not needed to reimburse the treasury for expenditures in aiding to put down the revolt. Our government disclaimed any intention of making a punitive assessment on the Chinese treasury. All it wanted was payment for expenses by the government and loss of property by our citizens.

If the government has any conscience should it not return this money to China? Is it right or honest to accept it? If we do so we will repudiate the position taken with such constancy and show of friendship for China and magnanimity toward her people when the latter were at the mercy of the allied powers then in forcible possession of their capital.

But there is a difference between being moderate in making demand and in returning the excess after the expenses have been paid.

This government has on more than one occasion been placed in this position and she has generally followed the practice of holding on to the funds. The first instance was when she collected a large sum out of France in 1803 by way of indemnity for destruction of American merchantmen and covered the money into the national treasury and for a hundred years refused to turn it over to those entitled thereto.

Another case and one more in point with this one with China was the Alabama indemnity collected out of Great Britain through the award of the Geneva commission. A large sum of that payment still remains in the treasury, the accounts proven not having equaled the amount Great Britain was compelled to pay.

We suppose it will be the same way with this Chinese payment. Uncle Sam having gotten the money in his pocket he will keep the excess there. That is about what he will do with it.

### TO THE CHILDREN OF VETERANS

The Wadesboro chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy and the people generally of that town and the surrounding country observed last Memorial Day in a solemn and befitting manner, as they always do. On the programme of exercises last Wednesday was an address to the girls and boys, daughters and sons of the old veterans, by Hon. R. L. Bennett. The colonel could not be present to deliver his address, so it was read to the assembly by one of his daughters, Mrs. E. Little. From the Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligence we take the text of this "Talk to the Children," in which this old warhorse of the Pee Dee section said:

My Dear Children:—The men and women who observe this day with devotion will in a few years pass away from their usefulness, and you, my little ladies and boys, will step into their places and perform the same functions or, and on until the last syllable of time. The day is immortal. May 10th is as firmly fixed in the hearts of old people as any day in the world's history, which does not testify a miracle.

It is the day when Stonewall Jackson died, and the patriotic sentiment of our men and women seized the day and dedicated it to that great commander of our dead, our trampled dead.

who pavilioned with their bayonets the hopes of a people.

I will not record the glory and grief of battle won and lost by us. But I will tell you a tale to rivet your hearts upon your duty to the past.

Homer records the doings of Greek and Trojan in that memorable siege which destroyed Troy. Euripides, the tragic poet, in his "Trojan Ladies," describes the heart-breaking lamentations of these ladies suddenly committed to be the slaves of Greek leaders. He represents one of them as recounting the glorious ancestry of their city, and having torn her bosom in the act, exclaiming, "If the dead had sensation I would kill myself to speak to them."

Such sentiment should inflame your precious hearts when, with open arms, you embrace this day.

As to your duty to the government which now sits in high places, I would have you mindful that you have faith in God and confidence in each other, and that you courageously defend it, praying that it may always be right.

It is well to be unflinching for the sake of empire; otherwise it is proper to be just—a sentiment ever in the mouth of Julius Caesar. It is the morality of nations—worthy of Satan.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the New York Sun, whose Kamranh dispatches have created such a stir in Europe, has this to say of the aid given the Russian fleet at that French port on the coast of India:

My visit to Kamranh Bay and my personal observations have convinced me that without French assistance in allowing the Baltic fleet to rendezvous at Kamranh Bay and to receive the fullest supplies of coal, cattle, water and fresh and other provisions, and to make full use of the French telegraphs, the Russian fleet would have been in sad straits. When they arrived on April 15th they were dangerously short of supplies.

The fact that Kamranh is a magnificent bay, which is held by the Marquis Partelemy Pontalis, who as concessionaire is allowed to receive cargo and transship it without its passing through the French customs, suggests rearrangement, with the knowledge of the French, of immense quantities of coal and other stores have been stored at Saigon, with the full knowledge of the French authorities that they were for the use of the Baltic fleet, for months past, ready for transshipment.

The excuse of the officials at Paris for suppressing the dispatch sent from Kamranh that the government had the right to hold up telegrams "supposed to be dangerous" is admission of the truth of the charges. Were they not so the dispatch would have been allowed to go through and would have been followed by an emphatic denial. The only denial attempted has been the assertion that some of the statements of the dispatch were incorrect and others exaggerated—a poor defense against positive charges of such a grave offense.

In another column we publish an editorial from the New Bern Journal on the freight blockade on the Atlantic Coast Line. That paper says the proper remedy for the unsatisfactory conditions is the double-tracking of the Coast Line; that it can not handle all of its business over a single track and that there will be this congestion of business every season so long as the road attempts to run its freight and passenger trains over one track. There is so much reason and good sense in the contention of The Journal that we expect to see many miles of double track on the Coast Line in the near future.

John W. Gates pays five thousand dollars for a cane, says an exchange. Well, it is better for Mr. Gates to do that if he can afford it than to keep such a sum of money lying idle in some bank. It seems foolish to pay that sum for a cane, but those five thousand dollars helped pay a good many workmen's wages. The best thing the rich can do with their money is to spend it and whether it goes for necessities or luxuries, it goes into circulation just the same and does equal amount of good.

French politeness is proverbial. It looks, though, as if it was overdone in the case of Rojevsky's fleet.

If Mr. Roosevelt really favors Mr. Fairbanks as his successor why has he begun to coach Secretary Taft so long before the beginning of the race?

Mae Wood did not catch Mr. Loeb napping. He was not going to run any risk of having papers in her damage suit served on him in Omaha. So the people of that city had to forego the pleasure of seeing the president.

Colonel Cody's Russian Cossacks have gone on a strike in Paris, says an exchange. They must be genuine Americans.

A Rome dispatch says of J. Pierpont Morgan is very much attracted to Vesuvius. Wonder if he is thinking about buying it and bringing it to America?

Mr. Elwood Cox, of High Point, had better be careful how he talks about the fair treatment the business men of his town receive at the hands of the railroads, especially of the Southern. Does he not know that in some quarters such talk as that is considered as treason against the state and open hostility toward society?

The story that Missouri man, Hens, tells about the manner in which he was robbed has a very fishy swell to it. If it is true he should have been ashamed to tell it.

### BISHOP STRANGE ON THE NEGRO

Last Tuesday Bishop Strange, of this diocese, delivered at the Episcopal church congress in New York an address on "The Future of the American Negro." The Messenger made mention of the fact at the time and remarked that the people of this state, irrespective of church affiliation, would be interested in knowing what Dr. Strange said on that occasion. We are glad to be able to lay before our readers this morning the full text of that address, which we take from The Southern Churchman, of Richmond, Va. That paper in the same issue refers editorially to this address in the following language:

We know of no man in this country north or south, who has taken a deeper and more intelligent interest in the negro than Bishop Strange, or who is better qualified to speak on this subject. He is a southerner of the southerners native and to the manner born, and has spent all of his life in or near the "black belt." From the beginning of his ministry he has been in touch with the negro work, and has been profoundly and intelligently interested in it. He is impartial, thorough and unbiassed in his views and statements, and sees all the sides of the problem as it can only be seen by a man actively living in his situation. For these, among other reasons, we cordially commend the paper by Bishop Strange to the thoughtful consideration of every one who is really interested in the discussion and solution of this very important question.

As the Southern Churchman says, this paper by Dr. Strange should be read by every one interested in this subject. It is a matter he is well qualified, by education, experience as a southerner and through the work of his calling, to discuss. We prefer to make no comments upon the paper, but to let those who read it form their own conclusions.

In the superior court in Sampson county last week Ashton Holmes, a negro, was convicted of criminal assault on a young negro woman and condemned to hang June 15th.

Richard Croker has been sorely afflicted in his family of late. The death of a second son on a train Thursday night was peculiarly sad in the circumstances attending it.

Wouldn't it be funny if the Carolina Central should turn out to be a big coal road and make an important seaport out of Southport? Stranger things have happened. We do not know who will do it, but we have an abiding faith in Southport's future. Some railway system will take her up and make of her what her natural resources entitle her to be.

It looked like troops were mighty badly needed in Chicago at one time; but we suppose Mayor Dunne knew more about his business than we did. Things seem to be about to turn out all right. Perhaps if the troops had been called out the disorder would have been worse.

### SUIT AGAINST A DOCTOR

For Failure to Attend Plaintiff's Wife in Case of Mortal Illness.

We learn that Mr. Sam Hester, of the Whitfield section, has entered suit against Dr. Isaac H. Manning, of Chapel Hill, for \$5,000. The case will probably come up at the civil term of Orange Superior court, which convenes on Monday, May 22nd. The cause for this suit was brought about in this way: Mr. Hester's wife was sick and he came to town after a doctor, and it is claimed by him that Dr. Manning told him he would do, but he failed to do so, and his wife died. Dr. Manning, we understand, claims that he did not make any promise. Either Dr. Manning or Mr. Hester has made a mistake and a big one, too. We suppose the courts will have it to settle. —Chapel Hill News.

### BARN BURNERS INDICTED

True Bill Found Against Five Men in Guilford.

The grand jury has found indictments against Thomas R. Farrington, his two sons, Rattie and Prince Farrington, James Richardson and Fred Onment, the men charged with setting fire to the barn of Mr. Isaac F. Stanley in Summer township about three weeks ago. As soon as the bills were returned by the grand jury instant capias were issued for the defendants and they were required to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each for their appearance here this morning, when the case will be called for trial. —Greensboro Telegram.

### DESTRUCTIVE WORM

A New Pest—It Eats Planted Corn Before it Comes Up.

Mr. S. A. Robinson, a successful farmer of Buffalo, some days ago discovered in large numbers a kind of worm in his bottom lands which he says eat up the corn as soon as it is planted before it has time to come up. The worm is from three quarters to an inch in length and has a soft shell. We have never seen anything like it. Mr. Robinson has sent a sample of these worms to the agricultural department for examination and a remedy. —Shelby Aurora.

### Snakes Galore.

From statements made by citizens of New Bern and also by various correspondents it appears that snakes are more numerous this year than usual. Several moccasins and rattlers have been killed. They are all poisonous and great care should be observed especially when walking in deep grass. —New Bern Journal.

A Kansas man just returned from the isthmus, says the Panama canal will not be completed for two hundred years. His pessimism should be discounted liberally, as he "failed" to get the job he went after. —Durham Sun.

## HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh—Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.



Mrs. Leone Dolehan.

Miss Helen Whitman, 308 1/2 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness, about a year ago I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in a good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly endorse it."—Miss Helen Whitman.

### How to Get Strong Nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mr. Hal P. Denton, Chief Department Publicity and Promotion of National Export Exposition.

He writes: "Toward the latter part of August I found myself in a very much run-down condition. My family physician said I had nervous prostration and recommended a sea voyage. I gradually grew worse. A kind friend whom I had known in Ohio recommended Peruna. Though skeptical, I finally yielded to his advice. After using one bottle I was much improved and with the fifth bottle came complete recovery. I am in perfect health today and owe everything to Peruna."—Hal P. Denton.

### A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the



Miss Helen Whitman.

spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."—Mrs. D. W. Timberlake.

### Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

## THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH

Conspicuous Heroism of Major General Hoke and His Men.

Necessity and Importance of the Movement Recognized—Resolutions of the Confederate Congress—Commission to be Major General Sent Direct to General Hoke by the President—Only Instance During the War Where Such a Compliment Was Bestowed.

(By Thos. S. Kenan.)

In 1864 the disaffection in some portions of North Carolina against the Confederate government, caused by disappointed persons, was growing to such an extent that it was determined to make an effort to allay it by an attempt to change the military situation. At that time, Federal troops were occupying Plymouth, New Bern, and other eastern towns. Grant was pressing Lee in the Wilderness campaign with his army of about 150,000; another column of about 32,000 under Butler was threatening Petersburg, and still another under Burnside was mobilizing at Annapolis of about 30,000, and preparing to make Plymouth its base of operations for the purpose of cutting Lee's southern communication at Weldon. These were masterly preparations of Grant, and perhaps would have then resulted disastrously to the Confederates, had it not been for counter-movements under able officers. President Davis comprehended the situation and was anxious to do something in order to encourage the people, and also, at the same time, to check the movements of the three columns of the Federal army. In order to see what was best to be done, he concluded to consult an army officer from this state, and accordingly sent for General Hoke, with whom he had a long conference in Richmond. The President expressed the opinion that something should be done to force the Union troops from Eastern North Carolina, as being perhaps the most important step to be taken. Hoke was asked many questions about the different points occupied by Federal troops, and especially about the feasibility of attacking Plymouth. He replied that he had never been in that part of the state and knew nothing of the position held by the enemy, but he said that he would promise the President one thing, and that was, if he was sent to North Carolina with troops to attack Plymouth or any other point, there should be a fight. The President determined to authorize him to make the movement, and orders were accordingly issued placing him in charge of the military

operations in North Carolina. In addition to his own brigade, other brigades, regiments and artillery from the Army of Northern Virginia were detailed from various commands in sufficient numbers to make up a division of about 4,500 men. An order was also issued by the navy department placing Captain Cooke, of the Albemarle (then in process of construction at Edwain's Ferry, on Roanoke river), under Hoke's direction. All these preliminaries having been arranged, he left Richmond for his field of operations, and at Weldon took passage on a train of box cars. On arriving at Nahant, (now Fremont) the train took a siding and waited some time to allow a passenger train to pass. It was a cold night, and he and two other passengers, who were on their way to Raleigh on business, got out of the car, made a fire of some lightwood to add to their comfort. An amusing incident occurred in a conversation which took place between them. It was learned they were from Plymouth and quite familiar with the situation there, and Hoke plied them with questions and gained all the information he could about the locality. They did not know him. He had no insignia of rank. They told him of the many troubles of our people who lived in territory contiguous to that occupied by the Union troops, and, notably, that their negroes were constantly leaving them to get into the Federal lines, and many depredations were committed by the Federal soldiers. One of the men said he had lost ten negroes and would give one of them to anybody who would recover the other nine for him. And after the capture of Plymouth, people came into the town to see the successful general and to find out if they could not regain the property which had been taken from them, and it so happened that this same man was there, who told Hoke he had ten negroes to leave him and would give one of them to any person who would get the other nine for him, as he wanted them upon his farm. He identified his property, and asked the general to give him an order to take them home, but he was informed that there were only nine, and reminded him of his promise, made on the night above stated at Nahant, to give up one of them if he could get back the others—Hoke telling him that he came there to take that town for the express purpose of getting the "nigger" he promised. The man was surprised to know, for the first time, that the person met on the above occasion was General Hoke. After the fun-making was over, he left perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit, and said he would vote for General Hoke for President of the Confederacy.

Plymouth was captured with about 4,000 prisoners, and a great quantity of army supplies, among them 600 mules, sent there in advance to supply Burnside's army. But they were distributed to the Confederates—much of them being sent to Lee's army. Hoke then moved on Washington and forced its evacuation, and then on New Bern, and was investing that town when he received peremptory orders to take all of his available troops to Petersburg, then threatened by Butler's army. So urgent were the orders that they were sent by five or six couriers who delivered them successively in about six hours. This method was adopted, so that if one or more of the messengers were killed, the other might succeed in communicating with Hoke. New Bern would certainly have been taken, but for this order to report elsewhere, for the Union troops at that point on our coast were demoralized after learning of the fall of Plymouth. Hoke reported for duty as ordered with his division, and the troops were taken from the train and immediately went into a terrific engagement at Drury's Bluff, in May, 1864, with Butler's forces who were badly beaten, and thus the contemplated movements of the Federal army were thwarted. Mr. Davis, the president, was in the field, and rode with General Hoke under shot and shell that were whizzing about them without evincing the slightest fear. He was as "game a man" then as he was at the Battle of Buena Vista.

The Battle of Plymouth has been written in detail by a gallant officer, who participated in it. Regimental Sketches, vol. 5, page 175. (see also Sketches of 43d and 56th regiments.) Its successful termination under the direction of the active, fearless and level-headed general, brought about a great change. The necessity and importance of the movement were recognized by our people, who gave expression to their appreciation in a following resolution passed by the Confederate congress:

"That the thanks of congress and the country are due and are tendered to Major General Robert F. Hoke and Commander James W. Cooke, and the officers and men under their command, for the brilliant victory over the enemy at Plymouth, North Carolina."—Joint resolution approved May 17, 1864, War Records, Series I, vol. 33, page 305.

Governor Vance also sent a congratulatory message to the legislature, in which he said the result was especially gratifying, because it was accomplished by troops under the command of distinguished North Carolinians, and suggested the propriety of rendering thanks to the "brave officers and men under their command for the conspicuous heroism which has been rewarded by such splendid success."

And a commission to be major general in the Confederate army was sent by telegram to General Hoke, direct, by the President. It did not go through the ordinary military channels for consideration and endorsement, and it was the only instance during the war where such a compliment was bestowed. The telegram of the President is as follows: "Brigadier General Hoke: In the name of the Confederacy I thank you for your success. You are a major general from the date of the capture of Plymouth."

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock's Blood Bitters destroys them.